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SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT

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BRIEFS

BANGLADESH-PAKISTAN MILITARY TIES--Experts of Pakistan's army, navy and the armed forces have come to Bangladesh to train the Bangladesh armed forces. (The very same people used to be disguised as khan forces before and after the liberation war). After Zia's assassination, an agreement was reached between Bangladesh and Pakistan for providing training to the Bangladesh army in modern warfare, under which Pakistani military experts are to visit Bangladesh in phases. The Indian Government is concerned over Bangladesh's preparedness in connection with Purbasha. Calcutta's spokesmen, however, say that they are keeping watch over the situation. Purbasha and the so-called Farakka problem are being manipulated as an instrument for use in the electoral campaign. On the other hand, opposition parties in Bangladesh are condemning the presence of Pakistani troops in strong words. They say: Hundreds of thousands of people were killed by the Pakistani forces during the liberation war in 1971. The ruling party, by bringing them here again, is insulting the martyrs of the liberation war. Treat Pakistani missions abroad as during the Pakistan days--the Bangladesh Foreign Ministry has issued this directive to the Bangladesh diplomatic missions. Bangladesh Foreign Ministry Circular 34/58F of 10 July, signed by Bangladesh Foreign Secretary Matiur Rahman, says that Bangladesh diplomatic missions should keep in mind the relations which existed between east and west Pakistan during the Pakistan era until 1969 and treat the Pakistani missions accordingly. [Excerpts] [BK201405 Calcutta ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA in Bengali 14 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4201/5

ROLE OF TAMILS IN SRI LANKA

BK190943 Hong Kong AFP in English 0630 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] New Delhi, 19 Aug (AFP)--Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's party newspaper today said that the attacks on the Indian origin Tamil community in Sri Lanka was a backlash of what the more militant among the Tamils, the Liberation Tigers, had done to vitiate the atmosphere.

"However, it would be wrong to entirely blame the Tamil population for the latest spate of violence...the majority Sinhalese have been mounting pressure to weaken the hold of educated and well settled Tamils in government service, education and business," the NATIONAL HERALD said in an editorial.

In 1956, the Tamils constituted 30 percent of the elite Ceylon administration service, while they formed 50 percent of the clerical government staff...by 1970 their share had been reduced to only 5 percent, the paper said.

In the armed forces, their share declined from 40 percent to 1 percent.

"The present government is, however, trying to change the situation. It has recognised Tamil as a national language...The new constitution also showed a degree of accommodation of Tamil interest, but the strong anti-Tamil lobby headed by the Buddhist clergy has continued to hold sway," the paper said.

The pro-Moscow newspaper PATRIOT said that the victims of the present spate of violence, in almost all cases, were the Tamils.

The paper said in an editorial that "several thousands of Tamils have been smoked out of their houses and relieved of their possessions and have been forced to seek refuge in other places."

According to official statistics available here there are over 550,000 stateless Tamils in the island country.

Till July this year 271,000 Tamils have been repatriated to India and 155,000 granted Sri Lankan citizenship under an agreement signed between the two countries in 1964.

It was decided in the agreement that by [word indistinct] cases of all the Tamils will be reviewed and given citizenship or repatriation order as the case might be.

CSO: 4220/280

PRESS TREATS PROBLEMS OF HINDU-MUSLIM MARRIAGES

Karachi DAWN in English 15 Jul 81 p 8

[Text] New Delhi, July 14: One aspect of secularism visualised and advocated by a section of Indian society is the promotion of marriages between Hindus and Muslims, particularly between Muslim girls and Hindu boys.

An Urdu daily, Al-Jamiat in its editorial on "Hindu-Muslim Marriages" on July 2, deplored that certain people in India have made inter-religion marriages as a symbol of secularism.

The paper said another contemporary paper has taken to task the entire Muslim community in its editorial "Maltreatment of dead body", of film actress Nargis at the time of her burial. Nargis in her lifetime had married a Hindu.

According to Islam, marriage between a Muslim--whether male or female--with a non-Muslim is forbidden. Al-Jamiat said, adding that the paper taking exception to the so-called maltreatment of the dead body of Nargis had fomented communal riots resulting in one death some time past in Delhi when a Muslim, Sikander Bakht, had married a Hindu lady Raj Sharma. At that time the Hindu Mashasabha and Arya Samaj had made miserable the life of Muslims.

The daily Pratap in its editorial "Maltreatment of dead body" had said the brothers of Nargis had become blind at their Islamic frenzy". Nargis had become Hindu and she should have been allowed to live and die and cremated like a Hindu. Brothers of Nargis Dutt were reported to have had removed her "bindi" before her burial, according to her own wish.

The Delhi University students awarded a "national integration trophy" to a Muslim girl who turned Hindu and married a Hindu against the wishes of her family in Delhi last winter.--APP.

CSO: 4220

FORMER AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER SUPPORTS INDONESIA ON EAST TIMOR

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 26 May 81 pp 1, 9

[Article: "Former Prime Minister Gough Whitlam: East Timor Clearly Part of Indonesia; In 1983 He Hopes It Will Be Dropped From UN General Assembly Agenda"]

[Text] On 25 May former Australian prime minister Gough Whitlam visited President Suharto at Istana Merdeka and held discussions for around 1 hour. Whitlam, however, was unwilling to explain what he discussed with President Suharto.

Whitlam arrived in Jakarta on 25 May on his return trip to Australia after visiting Africa for several days. "I have just come from Africa where I was guest of the Algerian Institute on International Affairs," he said.

Answering a reporter's question, Whitlam said that there are still problems in Australia as a result of the East Timor issue. This particularly related to the unfortunate incident when five Australian reporters were killed in East Timor 6 years ago. "As a result, Australian reporters, newspapers, radio and television are always putting out information against the Indonesian government," he said.

He added that even though at the beginning this was very worrisome to the Australian government, still in the end it was realized that it would be best to forget the incident. Whitlam said that he hopes that all countries in the world can understand that East Timor has clearly become a part of Indonesia. He said this when asked how much the attitude of Australian reporters has influenced the Australian government policy on friendly relations with Indonesia.

In addition he doesn't see any possibility that the East Timor issue will be discussed at length by the UN General Assembly. He hopes that in a short time, before the 1983 general elections in Australia that the East Timor issue will be dropped from the UN General Assembly's agenda.

After studying the tapes on the vote in the UN General Assembly, in addition to the Kampuchean question, Whitlam said the East Timor issue always appears every year because 2/3 of the African countries oppose Indonesia. Exactly 33 of 50 OAU [Organization of African Unity] members oppose Indonesia, Whitlam said.

"Fretilin propaganda was very effective at that time and at present there are still several African countries that continue holding the same attitudes as before. I

hope that African nations will acknowledge the actual situation as it is now."

Gough Whitlam believes that the greatest factor influencing the attitudes of several African countries is the fact that Fretilin received support from the Frelimo movement in Mozambique before and has the present support of five former Portuguese colonies in Africa. They are in agreement on the matter and have influenced other African countries to oppose Indonesia, Whitlam said.

According to the former Australian prime minister from the Labor Party, African countries who hold such attitudes believe that the Fretilin, like the Frelimo is struggling against Portugal. "But that isn't true," Whitlam said

What is true is that the Fretilin have taken the slogans and cries of the Frelimo. The Frelimo has for years fought in a struggle to drive the Portuguese out of Mozambique. But the Fretilin has never opposed the Portuguese in East Timor, he added.

In the civil war in East Timor, the Fretilin got weapons and ammunition from the Portuguese troops that later supported the Fretilin movement. Later the other group in East Timor came to Indonesia and asked for help. The situation in East Timor hasn't been understood well in Africa as it hasn't been understood in several circles in Australia, Whitlam added.

In Southeast Asia the countries opposing Indonesia on the East Timor question are Vietnam, Laos and PRC. There are also several Caribbean countries [opposed] because of the influence of Cuba, he added.

According to Whitlam, what Indonesia can do about the attitude of several African countries is to initiate contact with Tanzania because President Julius Nyerere is older and senior to the leaders of other African countries. In addition, Madagascar, one of the French speaking countries of Africa, has good relations with Indonesia, Whitlam said.

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CS0: 4213/77

PROFESSOR HAMKA RESIGNS AS MUI GENERAL CHAIRMAN

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 23 May 81 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Professor Hamka Resigns As General Chairman of MUI"]

[Excerpts] On Tuesday 19 May 1981 Professor Dr Hamka (73 years old) resigned his position as general chairman of MUI (Indonesian Ulama [Moslem Scholars] Council). The announcement of the resignation was made by Professor Hamka at the daily meeting of the MUI at its new office at Istiqlal mosque in Jakarta on Tuesday 19 May. He sent a letter to Minister of Religion H. Alamsyah Ratuperwiranegara 2 days before this telling of his decision to resign.

Meeting with KOMPAS at his home on the morning of 22 May Hamka who is better known by his name Buya was unwilling to say much. But he did acknowledge that the decision to resign was related to the MUI fatwa [Moslem legal decision] concerning the participation of Moslems in Christmas celebrations. "I am responsible for the circulation of that fatwa," he said.

On 7 March 1981 the MUI fatwa commission, one of seven commissions in the MUI, published its fatwa that prohibits Moslems from participating in Christmas celebrations. The fatwa was drawn up and decided on by the MUI fatwa commission together with religious experts from Moslem mass organizations and national Moslem institutions.

The fatwa however was only sent out in a limited fashion to ulama councils in the regions but wasn't distributed publically by the MUI. Apparently though it was published by one of the newspapers.

According to a KOMPAS source, the publication caused a reaction from the minister of religion. On 23 April there was a meeting between Minister of Religion H. Alamsyah Ratuperwiranegara and the MUI. At the meeting the minister of religion expressed his displeasure.

On 30 April a decision letter, No 139/1981 was issued by MUI revoking the circulation of the fatwa.

When Buya Hamka was asked about this on 22 May he said that what had been revoked by decision letter No 139/1981 was the circulation of the fatwa. "But the contents of the fatwa itself are still in effect. The legality of the fatwa contents is

totally unaffected by it," Hamka said.

He said that as general chairman of the MUI he had issued the revoking of the circulation of the fatwa. But as a Moslem and as a private citizen he has the right to speak out about the validity of the contents of the fatwa. He made this announcement in his own name and sent it out to various mass media. It was carried by a number of newspapers.

Concerning his resignation, Buya Hamka stressed he doesn't expect the MUI to stop. "There are those that say that the MUI can't go on without Hamka leading it. Don't say that. I don't want to be made into an individual cult. There are many who can replace me," said the famous ulama, literary figure and editor of the Moslem magazine PANJI MASYARAKAT.

"I am not confronting the government. I still support harmony between those having [different] religions, providing each safeguards its own religious tenets," he said.

On 21 May, 2 days after he indicated his resignation, MUI general chairman Hamka sent a letter to Minister of Religion H. Alamsyah Ratuperviranegara.

The letter was very short, consisting of only three lines. According to a KOMPAS source Hamka restressed in the letter the attitude which he put forth in the meeting between the minister of religion and the MUI on 23 April. At the same time he also announced he had resigned as general chairman of the MUI. According to this source the 23 April meeting was "very heated".

Hamka (Haji Abdul Malik Karim Amrullah) was born in Sungai Batang, a beautiful village on the shore of Lake Maninjau in West Sumatra on 17 February 1908. His father Haji Rasul who was later better known as Dr Haji Abdulkarim Amrullah, was an important ulama in his day, the leader of the Sumatra Thawalib religious training center at Padangpanjang, West Sumatra.

Hamka himself became a Moslem preacher while young and went alone to fulfill his [religious] duty in making the pilgrimage to Mecca at the age of 19. He was introduced to the Moslem political movement by H.O.S.Cokroaminoto, R.M. Surjopranoto, Kibagus Hadikusumo and Haji Fakhruddin in Yogyakarta (1924) along with his brother-in-law Buya A.R. Sutan Mansjur at Pekalongan. When he was 20 (1928) he took part in Muhammadiyah [Moslem political party] congresses. At the same time his first composition, a novel called "Si Sabariah" was published for the first time as a book. At present he has written no less than 113 books.

When the MUI was formed in June 1975, Hamka was chosen as its first general chairman. In the MUI second national conference in Jakarta at the end of May 1980, he was reelected for the 1980-1985 period. By resigning now only 1 year of his second term has been served.

The MUI ruling board for 1980-1985 was led by a general chairman and seven chairmen. Those chairmen are K.H.M. Syukri Ghozali, K.H. Hasan Basri, H.Sudirman, K.H.

E.Z. Muttaqien, K.H. Tarmudji, Drs H. Kafrawi MA and H.M. Sudjono. General secretary is H.A. Burhani Tjokrohandoko (director general of Moslem Bimas [section of the religious department handling Moslem affairs] and Haji arrangements. He is aided by three secretaries and three treasurers. There are also 36 members of the MUI ruling board.

In addition there is the advisory council headed by the Indonesian minister of religion and which has 23 members (including the minister of domestic affairs, the minister of education and culture and 21 ulama). MUI patrons are the President and the Vice President of Indonesia.

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CSO: 4213/77

INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT RECRUITS MILITARY PILOTS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 21 May 81 p 12

[Article: "Department of Defense and Security Issues Call For Applicant Pilots, Men And Women"]

[Text] The department of defense and security is giving the opportunity to young men and women who are Indonesian citizens to volunteer to become pilot officers in the Indonesian army, navy, airforce and police with a tenure of 10 years.

To recruit young pilots who have integrity and skill, ABRI [Indonesian armed forces] is using two methods, through education at the Akabri [Indonesian armed forces academy] and through ABRI's pilot officer program on short-term tenure (IDP).

For IDP of 10 years, the Indonesian airforce is in charge of accepting applications during May-July 1981 and has issued a call for Indonesian citizens who are SMA [highschool level] graduates who have majored in natural science or STM [middle level technical school] graduates who majored in engines, electricity and flying, aged between 18-22 to become ABRI pilots.

This registration does not rule out ABRI non-commissioned officers and enlisted men who meet the age requirement of not being over 24 years old.

The acceptance of ABRI pilot officers on IDP is a program of the department of defense and security whose implementation has been turned over to the airforce.

Training will last for 18 months, divided into four stages: basic military training, primary flight training, basic flight training and advanced flight training. After completion of the 18 months, they will be appointed as ABRI pilot officers with the rank of candidate officer (Capa). This will be followed by dimensional training carried out at the educational institutes of the various armed forces or police.

Same As For Akabri

The process of promotion in rank for the ABRI IDP pilot officers later will be the same as for the promotion of other ABRI officers. The rank of Capa to be received after being commissioned will only be held for 2 years, after which they will be promoted to Second lieutenant. So 4 years after beginning training,

graduates of ABRI's IDP pilot officers program will have the same rank as graduates of Akabri who began their training at the same time.

Later when the ABRI IDP pilot officers have completed their IDP enlistment term, they can continue their profession as pilots outside of ABRI.

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CSO: 4213/77

INDONESIAN NAVAL SHIPYARD UNDERGOES UPGRADING

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 27 May 81 p 8

[Article: "PAL Upgrades Submarine Docks"]

[Excerpt] The largest government owned shipyard PAL (naval shipyard) Indonesia Ltd at Surabaya is now entering the stage of developing its work facilities to support ship maintenance. Work underway includes the upgrading of submarine docks along with the supply of electrical power, fresh and salt water for the new Indonesian navy submarine which will arrive in Surabaya shortly.

This report was given by PAL Indonesia Ltd's technical staff officer Navy Lt Col (T) A.M. Sudaryadi to Minister of Research and Technology Professor Dr. B.J. Habibie.

Sudaryadi reported that the department of engines is carrying out upgrading of its engine testing workshop which is being readied to carry out tests on the engines of the new Indonesian navy MTU ships. Meanwhile the department of electronics is building a (new) electro-mechanical workshop, upgrading its sonar, radar workshop and its communication workshop to support maintenance of the principal new navy electronic equipment. At the same time, the department of weaponry is also busy, upgrading its heavy weapons workshop and its torpedo workshop. "All of this is expected to be complete by the end of 1981," said Navy Lt Col Sudaryadi.

Development of work facilities to support construction of new ships, especially fast ships, will consist mainly of an assembly hall, transfer system and a ship hoist. To implement such a large amount of work will involve at least 40 contractors who at the height of the work, will work at the same time with the costs of the work being 18 billion rupiahs. Commander of Surabaya's Ujung base Sudaryadi hopes that the Indonesian navy will allow its workers to work night and day.

Minister of Research and Technology Habibie as general director of PAL Indonesia Ltd said that the shipyards will construct fast ships to be called "Bima Samodra". The ships will be able to carry 300 passengers with plans calling for a speed of 45 knots per hour or 80-85 kilometers per hour. According to Habibie, the ships will be for short distance service, for example Surabaya-Ujungpandang and Surabaya-Kalimantan. License to build the ships was obtained from the Boeing Airplane Co in the U.S.

For transportation of goods, PAL Indonesia Ltd will build motorized sailing ships weighing 1,500dwt and given the name "Meruta Jaya". Because ship construction must go along with the latest technological developments, PAL Ltd as the first naval shipyard must work closely with the Surabaya Institute of Technology and in particular with its department of shipbuilding techniques.

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CSO: 4213/77

OIL INCOME WILL DECREASE, TIN STRATEGY TO BE DISCUSSED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 30 May 81 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Minister Subroto Admits Petroleum Income Will Decrease in First Months After Production Reductions"]

[Excerpts] Income from petroleum will decrease in the first months after production reductions that were decided on by OPEC, according to information given by Minister of Mining Subroto on 29 May at the ASEAN [Association of South East Asian Nations] secretariat general building after he had attended the first plenary session of the 11th conference of ASEAN economic ministers.

The OPEC meeting in Geneva at the beginning of this week agreed that all OPEC members, except Saudi Arabia would reduce oil production by 10 percent of present levels beginning on 1 June. The assembly also fixed the base price for oil at a maximum of \$36 a barrel and the maximum price (including premium price) at \$41 per barrel. This doesn't include Saudi Arabia whose oil price continues at \$32 a barrel.

In the first months of production reductions, the planned income from oil will automatically be affected,"Subroto said. "But in the succeeding months the reductions will in fact make possible for the oil market to become strong again."

At present Indonesia produces 1.64 million barrels a day and almost all of it is sold on long-term contract basis. In those contracts the volume to be delivered and the base price have been determined. This will create problems for Indonesia because of the binding of long-term contracts with Japan and the U.S. who buy most of Indonesia's oil.

Indonesia has agreed to the OPEC production reduction, he said. But how much of the reduction will be implemented will still need to be studied, Subroto added.

Concerning tin, Subroto said that the ASEAN economic ministers had agreed to the recommendation that was drafted by the ASEAN ministerial level conference handling the mining of tin that was held in Kuala Lumpur some time ago.

ASEAN is now attempting to draft a unified strategy in preparation for the International Tin Council (ITC) conference to be held in Geneva 9-26 June. Three ASEAN countries-Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand-are producers and exporters of tin. The international tin market is weak at present, especially as a result of the intention of the U.S. to release into the market a part of its strategic tin reserves.

Special U.S. representative, Ambassador Michael Smith visited Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok in May to exchange thoughts towards drafting a 6th international tin agreement (ITA) .

At the Geneva conference the main problems will be to determine the amount of the support reserves, methods of payments and the beginning time for supervision of purchases for the tin reserves.

The U.S. as the largest tin consumer wants a support reserve of 70,000 tons to be set up which would be paid for by all members of the ITC that take part in the ITA. But ASEAN opposes this because the funds needed are too large and would be better used for construction. In the end the U.S. has agreed on 50,000 tons.

Concerning financing the reserves there is still a difference of opinion. The U.S. originally wanted 30,000 tons of the support reserve to be paid for by forced contributions from ASEAN members. ASEAN objects, proposing only 20,000 tons. (To purchase 1,000 tons of tin would require around \$14.84 million). The remainder would be paid for by the Tin Reserves Management Board, a part of ITC.

A third difference is on the beginning time for supervising the exports of tin purchased for the reserves. The U.S. wants the supervision to begin when the reserves reach 40,000 tons. ASEAN and other producing countries want it to begin at 35,000 tons.

According to Subroto, the U.S. traveling delegation, headed by Ambassador Michael Smith in Jakarta, told Indonesia that the U.S. was prepared to consider ASEAN attitudes and would go to Geneva with an open mind to draft the sections of the 6th ITA.

Vice President Adam Malik has already met with U.S. Vice President George Bush in Washington to deliver our concerns over the delay in making progress in drafting the 6th ITA,"Subroto said. He added that all ASEAN ambassadors in every tin consumer country have already made contacts and held consultations with their respective governments.

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CSO: 4213/77

INDONESIAN FOOD PRODUCTION EXPECTED HIGHER IN 1981

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 22 May 81 pp 1, 9

[Article: "It Is Estimated 1981 Rice Production Will Be Higher Than in 1980"]

[Text] It is estimated that the increase in domestic rice production in 1981 will be higher than in 1980. This will be achieved as a result of more intensive efforts to increase rice production both in and outside of Java.

Vice Minister in charge of Food Production Engineer Achmad Affandi said this during a press conference at his residence on 21 May 1981.

But the vice minister was unwilling to estimate what percentage the rice production increase would be in 1981. "Because only 45 percent of the present harvest has been brought in," he said.

Rice production for 1980 reached a record and according to the central bureau of statistics the figure was 19,989 million tons. This production figure was up around 11.67 percent over the rice production figure for 1979.

Vice Minister Affandi didn't explain what he meant by a higher increased production in 1981. If he meant the percentage of increase was larger than 1980, this means it would have to be higher than 11.67 percent. So this would mean that the estimate for 1981 domestic rice production would reach more than 22.32 million tons.

If he meant that the volume of the increase in production will be higher, this means more than 2.09 million tons. So it would be estimated that 1981 domestic rice production would reach 22.07 million tons.

Happy But Difficult

The main goal in increasing domestic food production (rice) is to realize a program of self sufficiency. Even so, it is still difficult to predict when Indonesia will actually reach self sufficiency in food, because increases in foodstuffs, particularly rice, are always accompanied by increases in domestic rice consumption that are difficult to control or guide.

In addition, according to Vice Minister Affandi, efforts to increase domestic rice production have also created a variety of other problems that are rather serious. For example, the use of fertilizers has increased sharply. And to a

large measure this production necessity is still imported. As an example, use of TSP fertilizer and the use of pesticided increased in 1980 by 60 percent and 51 percent respectively over 1979.

Other factors that must be faced as a result of increased rice production are problems of transportation and storage. In fact the Logistics Board is having a time getting on top of the production of foodstuff as the volume continues to swell.

Another thing that must be considered after the production of rice increases to rather high levels in 1980-1981 is how to handle the follow-up so that production doesn't decrease again in the future. He said this can't be handled permanently by the government or by national officials.

Regional governments must prepare to carry this out by themselves so that rice production won't decrease again and in fact will encrease each year. "The principle is that each region must be able to meet its own needs for rice," Vice Minister Affandi said.

According to the minister, after succeeding in increasing rice production, the government is now planning for the next 2-3 years to increase the production of secondary crops. He explained that in the past it has not been possible to increase the production of secondary crops as fast as rice. Still the government has set basic prices to stimulate increased production of secondary crops by farmers.

This, he said, has floundered because one problem hasn't been solved, namely that of storage (preservation) of seeds. Up to now, a technique hasn't been found to store secondary crop seeds in a way that is good, proper and easy. But if secondary crop seeds aren't stored properly, their ability to sprout decreases drastically in a short time (around 2 months).

In addition to the problems of storage and preservation, the problems of packing and transporting of secondary crop seeds hasn't been solved properly. "If the seeds are stored in the city, the result is that transportation to the producing areas is difficult. On the other hand if the storage is carried out around the producing areas the protection factor is difficult to handle," Vice Minister Affandi said.

Even so, during 1981 the government is carrying out special intensive planting of corn on more than 7 million hectares in 9 provinces. The massive planting of quick-maturation soybeans (around 50 days) will be carried out beginning in 1983. At present a pioneer project is underway for producing various kinds of quick-maturation soybean seeds in the Karawant area (West Java) with projected production being around 1.5 tons per hectare. The national average of soybean production has only reached).8 tons per hectare, according to Vice Minister Affandi.

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CSO: 4213/77

FIRST INDONESIAN CONTAINER TERMINAL OPENED AT TANJUNGPRIOK

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 20 May 81 pp 1, 9

[Article: "First Container Terminal in Indonesia"]

[Excerpts] Plans now call for President Suharto to officially open operations of the first UTC (terminal container unit) in Indonesia on 20 May. The site is located on Pier III East at Tanjungpriok.

Construction of the UTC at Tanjungpriok began early in 1974 through the initiative of three men working together. (These are Haryono Nimpuno as director general of Perla [sea communications], Pongky Supardjo as chief of harbor operations for the third district and J.E. Habibie as Tanjungpriok port administrator.

The reason why the UTC was constructed at the port of Tanjungpriok is that as the national economic gateway it was greatly congested at that time. Thousands and even millions of tons of goods were just piled up in any old way all over the place without any supervision.

Haryono Nimpuno who was serving as director general of Perla when the first stakes were placed for construction of the UTC once told KOMPAS that in the next 10 years the world of sea transportation will change from using conventional to container systems.

In 1974 the number of containers handled at the port of Tanjungpriok was only in the hundreds but 7 years later in 1980 that total had increased by several hundred percent, up to 87,110 units. And in 1981 it is certain that the number at a very minimum will reach 120,000 units.

As a description of the first UTC in Indonesia, the area needed (not including the warehouses and storage areas) will be around six hectares, located at pier III East at Tanjungpriok. This area was swampland before.

The total length of the pier is 920 meters divided into two parts. Some 400 meters will be to load/unload containers while 520 meters will be for conventional loading/unloading. For open storage, especially for containers, an area of 20,000 square meters has been set aside while container freight station warehouses will account for 5,400 square meters. The average depth of the channel is 11.5 meters at low tide.

In the midst of the pier two giant cranes are located, each capable of lifting 50 tons. These giant cranes were made by Sumitomo/Mitsubishi of Japan. The Indonesian government purchased them at a cost of \$4.2 million. The dead weight of each crane is 12,000 tons.

The two cranes were pulled by two tugs from the plant in Japan. they arrived in Indonesia on 10 July 1977 and were immediately set up on the container pier, construction of which had already been completed.

7785

CSO: 4213/77

IRANIAN REVOLUTION SEEN ENTERING NEW PHASE

Karachi DAWN in English 5 Aug 81 p 9

[Editorial: "Testing Time for IRP"]

[Text] WITH the appointment of Hojjatol Islam Javad Bahonar, the leader of the Islamic Republican Party, as the new Prime Minister of Iran, the revolution in the country has entered a new phase. Now that the clergy is in full control of the State apparatus and the governmental set-up has been rid of all internal dissent, the people of Iran will understandably expect leadership to achieve positive results in the way of political and economic reconstruction. The process of consolidation of the revolution should have been started over a year ago when the country was supposedly given a political direction with the introduction of the Islamic constitution. But unfortunately the power struggle between the clergy-dominated IRP and the moderate liberal forces led by ex-President Banisadr prevented the Government from taking effective policy decisions even on major issues, let alone matters affecting the day-to-day running of the administration. With the liberals having lost in the power struggle, the IRP is now in a

position to assert itself and act effectively in putting its ideas into effect. This capacity it has adequately demonstrated in matters of appointment of office-bearers, a task which had assumed difficult dimensions and had been inordinately delayed last year when Mr Banisadr and the majority party in the Majlis found it almost impossible to agree on a common nominee for any government post. Thus, Iran had no Foreign Minister for a long time since no candidate could win the approval of the competing political forces in power. No longer hampered by such political and constitutional constraints, the clergy has acted decisively even under great pressures. Thus, following Mr Banisadr's dismissal, a triumvirate was immediately set up to assume the duties of the President. Similarly, after the catastrophic blast in the IRP headquarters which resulted in the death of Ayatollah Beheshti, the new IRP chief was appointed within three days. The Presidential election was held just five weeks after Mr Banisadr's ouster. The new Prime Minister has also been

named without delay and a Cabinet is expected to be announced shortly.

The IRP's skill in statecraft will, however, be put to a real test when it comes to coping with issues such as the economy, foreign policy and, above all, law and order. The restoration of political normality is another major challenge the IRP leadership faces today. So far it has resorted to the simplistic method of cracking down hard on its political opponents and dissidents. Summary trials and executions of the kind being carried out in Iran today will only help to drive all opposition underground and make the task of governing the country all the more difficult. It is now evident that there are forces which do not agree with the style and methods of the ruling clerics. These forces, such as the leftists, the ethnic minorities and the modernist moderates played an equally important role in the revolution that brought down the old corrupt order. In many ways these elements have important political affinities with the religious leaders. Many of them, such as

the Mujahideen-i-Khalq and the liberal followers of Bani-sadr stand for an Islamic order and nearly all of them are anti-imperialist in outlook. But their impact on Iranian politics has been negligible for they stand sharply divided. The ruling party, which is now strongly entrenched in power, should find itself in a position to discard the politics of confrontation and seek to rule by consensus of all the elements which took part in the making of the revolution. Without some degree of tolerance of dissent it will be impossible for the Government to evolve an institutionalised system for the articulation of disparate political opinions and for the resolution of political conflicts. Any further fragmentation of the post-revolution political society risks inviting anarchy.

CSO: 4220/281

REPORTER VISITS 'TERRORIST ORGANIZATION' OFFICE

GF171142 Karachi JANG in Urdu 14 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The terrorists of the al-Zulfiqar Organization are involved in various antinational activities. Reports on them appear occasionally in various foreign newspapers. INDIA TODAY magazine has shed light on the training members of this terrorist organization receive and has also revealed information about their activities.

The al-Zulfiqar Organization has acquired American M-16's, Russian AK-47's, British sten guns and antitank missiles. They have also started collecting donations from sympathetic Pakistanis living overseas.

The magazine has written about the al-Zulfiqar training center. According to its report, near Kabul's fashionable market center of Shahr-e Naw is an exclusive residential area known as Wazir Akbar Khan, where diplomats and UN officials reside. In this area there is a white house situated between two embassies. Its door is painted green, and it has no name plate. Strange persons carrying guns and pistols and wearing cartridge belts come and go through this door. Very few Kabul residents know that this is the al-Zulfiqar office. The office is directed by Murtaza and Shahnawaz Bhutto. [Sons of late Pakistani President Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto]

When INDIA TODAY reporter Ashok Reena arrived at the house, the door was opened by an Afghan, who asked the reporter, "What al-Zulfiqar? Which Bhutto brothers?" Then a glass door opened and a young man armed with a kalashnikov walked out. This was 23-year-old Shahnawaz Bhutto. A few months ago he was wearing a Castro beard, but now he was cleanshaven. Instead of a military uniform, he was wearing a shirt and jeans. Shahnawaz took the reporter to a room and ordered some coffee. On the walls were pictures of two Muslim heads of state and another of a well-known head of a Muslim organization. Whenever people are in the room having a conversation, the radio is turned on full volume. A savage Alsatian dog guards the premises at night.

Ashok Reena talked with his host for 1 hour. Murtaza said the members of his organization are sympathetic toward the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. He said it remains to be seen how long Pakistan can survive under the present conditions.

CSO: 4203/106

PAKISTAN'S POPULATION INCREASE, CONTROL DISCUSSED

Lahore VIEWPOINT 1: English 6 Aug 81 pp 5-6

[Text] **E**VEN IF the latest Census presents a correct picture of Pakistan's population increase since 1972, and the estimates are not unduly modest as some observers believe, it provides cause for concern bordering on alarm. The annual growth rate of nearly three per cent—about the largest in today's population-conscious world—has brought our population up to 83.7 million, registering a frightening rise of 18.4 million in the last nine years and 51.2 million (in West Pakistan) since 1947. At the same time, the process of urbanisation continues unchecked. The ratio of urban population has risen to 28 per cent, from 25 per cent in 1972; and many of our bigger towns are bursting at the seams, no longer capable of providing their citizens with such elementary amenities as drinking water, clean air, drainage, adequate housing, schooling or other essential requirements that make life livable in decent comfort. The wide range of socio-economic problems attendant on this uncontrolled and seemingly uncontrollable increase in the country's population will become clearer when the full Census Report has been published and can be examined in detail; but it is perfectly obvious that our planners will have to work harder and think more realistically to be able to cope with the consequences of what may be termed as a chronic population explosion.

The mere fact that Pakistan still has a lower density of population than many other Asian countries, that its land, water and a variety of other rich resources are still not fully utilised, and that its potential for development offers far better opportunities, does not, however, provide cause for any smug satisfaction. These prospects and untapped resources have been with us over the years, but the effort to harness them and accelerate the pace of progress has always been tardy; therefore, population growth has steadily outstripped economic growth. It is true, of course, that by lowering the poverty line substantially and improving living conditions, particularly in regard to education and health, an effective incentive would be provided for voluntary population control, but so far little has been achieved in this direction. As a result, Pakistan remains a full and almost equal partner in the pattern prevailing in the non-oil Third World countries—representing high fertility, low agricultural and industrial progress, and a decreasing per capita GNP. This condemns the peoples of this region to worsening poverty and multiplying disease, pushing large numbers below the poverty line. Among other reasons, its pauperisation is due to the Third World's inability to force the world to revamp the exploitative world economic order.

While the bigger problems must be re-examined and a new development strategy evolved so that Pakistan can begin to approach its goal of creating a progressive egalitarian society, the problem that needs to be dealt with most urgently is that of controlling its population expansion. Most experts had hoped that the last decade would register an annual population growth nearer to two than three per cent. Among other factors, this indicates a total failure of the population planning effort. Recently, the problem seems to have been moved to a different plane; instead of the population planning programme, which had been in operation for the last two decades or more, a population welfare plan has been launched. The new plan aims at raising the standard of living of the masses, so that the improvement in living standards can—hopefully—help reduce the birth rate from an estimated 41 per thousand to 37.5 per thousand over the three-year plan period. Details of the new plan have not yet been made available, but it is confidently expected that the "core" programme, which will be supplemented by the effort of each provincial government, will help raise the level of "effective knowledge" from 33 per cent to 55 per cent by 1984, and raise the level of current practice from an estimated 12.5 per cent to 25 per cent at the end of three years.

It seems that, dismayed by past failures or because of the administration's inability to deal directly with the problem of birth control, the funds allocated to the task have been diverted to the family welfare plan. Whatever the motivations for the change in the pattern, one would like to hope that it will obtain better results than past efforts in this field. It is true, of course, that population growth is always greater among sections that are illiterate and labour under a greater sense of insecurity; but the problem is becoming

increasingly urgent and it is doubtful if a country like Pakistan can wait until poverty and illiteracy have been banished for better results in population management. It is an incontrovertible fact that even among the poorest sections of our people it is increasingly realised that they just cannot afford to raise large families. What they suffer from is lack of access to facilities that would help them to check unwanted births. Therefore, while the welfare plan may well have a long-term utility, if short-term results are to be achieved a realistic population planning programme must be organised to go hand in hand with the welfare programme. Unless this is done, one fears that the welfare programme itself, like many of our other plans, will be swamped by the steady increase in the country's population growth which may give us a population of more than 150 million by the end of this century.

The Afghan Problem

AFTER an inexplicable and unexplained break of almost four months, the U.N. Secretary-General's Special Representative on Afghanistan has resumed his snail-like move towards finding a political solution to the Afghan crisis. Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar has, of course, had to cope with personal problems, in that he is no longer U.N. Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs and has been appointed Peru's Ambassador to Brazil; but it was agreed on all sides that he should carry out this important mission even though he no longer holds a U.N. post. Perhaps, the more important reason for the delay was the half-baked EEC proposal for an international conference* on Afghanistan. The U.N. Secretary-General probably considered it polite to give Lord Carrington all the time he needed to play out his hand. Not unexpectedly, the EEC initiative failed to get off the

ground, mainly because of one basic flaw, namely, that it sought to keep the Afghan Government out of the first stage of the negotiations, which were to be conducted among the five permanent Security Council members and three other countries, while in the second stage the Afghan regime was to be invited as one party among "the representatives of Afghanistan." After some initial hesitation, the plan was rejected outright by both Kabul and Moscow whose Foreign Ministers characterised it as being "unrealistic and unacceptable."

Be that as it may, it is most gratifying that another effort is now being made to carry out the mandate given by the U.N. General Assembly, and endorsed by the OIC, for beginning earnest negotiations between Afghanistan, on the one hand, and Pakistan and Iran on the other, under U.N. auspices and in the presence of the Secretary-General or his special envoy, in order to explore the possibility of a political settlement that would bring peace to Afghanistan and pave the way for the withdrawal of Soviet troops. When Mr. Perez de Cuellar made his last trip to the conflict-stricken area, he visited Pakistan and Afghanistan and had detailed discussions with the two Governments. He was, however, unable to make any headway with Iran, not only because the country was, as it still is, engaged in a war with Iraq, but—apart from the fact that it had then not appointed a Foreign Minister—because its Government seemed unwilling to abide by the U.N. and OIC directives and enter into negotiations to settle the dispute arising from the situation in Afghanistan. After his talks in Islamabad and Kabul, the U.N. Representative had expressed confidence about the success of his undertaking because he found the attitude in both capitals to be "helpful and co-operative" although he was, understandably, disappointed over the lack of

response from Tehran. At the same time, it was seen that whereas Iran was reluctant to enter into tripartite or any form of negotiations, Pakistan considered itself bound by the relevant resolutions and was unwilling to enter into bilateral talks with Afghanistan. The situation remains unchanged. Since there is no early prospect of the Iranian Government finding the time to give its attention to the Afghan problem, the question of starting tripartite negotiations does not arise. And if Pakistan adheres to its stand of not beginning any talks without Iran, the U.N. mission is likely to be stalled once again.

In the meantime, the situation inside Afghanistan has shown no real change. While the Afghan Government has announced the creation of a Fatherland Front, which is intended to be a first step towards establishment of a *Loi Jirga*, and it has repeatedly announced a total amnesty intended to induce Afghan refugees to return to their homeland, the fighting continues. Although it is not possible to gauge the extent or the results the London 'Sunday Times,' by no means sympathetic to the Afghan regime, has in a recent article, authored by a representative who spent a fortnight in Afghanistan, made out that most Western reports, based on diplomatic revelations or travellers' tales, are grossly exaggerated, this does not take away from the urgency of finding an early solution. The Kabul regime's spokesmen have on more than one occasion reiterated their willingness to negotiate with Afghanistan's neighbours within the framework laid down by the United Nations.

What is to be done to overcome this exceedingly complicated and dangerous situation? Obviously, because of the extensive and wide open border between Afghanistan and Pakistan, the interests of these two countries demand that the situation should be normalised

as soon as possible. Therefore, the stalemate created by Iran's refusal to join in any negotiations on the subject of Afghanistan must be broken. And if, towards this end, it is considered necessary to ask for amendments in the relevant U.N. or OIC resolutions, this should be done without further delay. Whether Iran is otherwise too busy or does not attach sufficient importance to the Afghan problem, its unwillingness to act in the matter cannot be allowed to hold up further proceedings in regard to arriving at a political settlement. We would suggest, therefore, that Pakistan should take another initiative on the international level; and if Iran will not give up its present stand, Pakistan should obtain approval for starting bilateral negotiations under U.N. auspices. Pakistan has the biggest stake in settling the Afghan crisis, not only because it bears the heaviest burden in giving aid and succour to the Afghan refugees—whose continued presence is becoming irksome—, but also because normalisation will bring it the highest gains.

CSO: 4220/281

FUNDS FOR ECONOMIC UPLIFT IN BALUCHISTAN

Karachi DAWN in English 5 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] QUETTA, Aug 4: The Federal Agencies in Baluchistan are spending Rs. 1000 million on implementation of projects in about 10 sectors of the national economy for creation of infrastructure facilities conducive to economic development.

These include construction of important roads, establishment of grid stations and transmission lines, flood restoration works, supply of natural gas and exploration of mineral resources.

Other main projects include development of fisheries resources and construction of fish harbour at Gwadar, construction of Bolan Medical College at Quetta and setting up a cadet college and textile mills at Mastung.

The emphasis is on the supply of electricity and natural gas to Quetta. WAPDA has been allocated over Rs. 80 million for implementation of diesel generation project and Coal fire mining power plants in Baluchistan besides Rs. 50 million have been allocated to WAPDA for completion of remaining work of Hub Dam including the construction of 37 kilometres long Lasbela Canal to water to over 21,000 acres of lands giving great boost to agriculture in the area.

Top most attention is being paid to the projects envisaging extension of natural gas to Quetta from the point near Shikarpur in Sind. Three hundred and forty

two million rupees have been allocated during the current financial year for implementation of this project.

HEALTH UNITS

The Baluchistan Government is paying full attention to provide better health facilities in the rural areas of the province.

For this purpose 32 basic health units and seven rural health centres have been completed during the last financial year at a cost of Rs. 8.922 million. Moreover, adequate attention was paid towards the development of medical facilities in the urban areas of the province. For this purpose more than 200 beds have been added to the different hospitals in the province.

The work on the expansion of provincial Civil Hospital Quetta has been completed at a cost of about Rs. four million.

Various maternity and child health centres have been provided commodities worth Rs. 8,00,000 under World Food Programme in the province. Different hospitals and dispensaries in the province have also been supplied with supplemental equipment worth Rs. 3,00,000.

In order to solve the residential accommodation problem of medical staff working in various parts of the province an amount of Rs. 1.4 million have been spent for the construction of residential accommodation.—PPL

SPECIFIC PROPOSALS GIVEN FOR REDUCING FRAUD, THEFT IN BANKING INDUSTRY

Lahore CHATAN in Urdu Vol 34, No 19 11 May 81 pp 20-21, 40

[Article: "Need for an Effective Plan of Action"]

[Text] A fugitive, accused of the fraud of 30 million rupees in a Gujrat bank, has been apprehended.

A fraud of 480,000 rupees has been discovered.

There is a fraud of hundreds of thousands of rupees in a bank in Hafiz Abad.

Ever since major newspapers flashed the news of misappropriations to the tune of millions in our national banks, we have come to regard it as a national tragedy. Prior to this, the swindle of jewelry in a Lahore bank is still fresh in the minds of the people, and they are impatiently awaiting the results of the investigation into that incident. News of swindles, thefts and robberies arrives every day from banks in small and large cities.

Earlier, the game that the Finance Corporation played with people's money and their trust resulted in the loss of the lifetime earnings of hundreds of thousands of people.

No effective plan of action has been formulated so far to control the increasing tendency toward fraud and theft in our national financial institutions. Nor has punishment that might serve as an example to others been meted out to the guilty.

Thefts are being committed in a variety of ways these days. For instance, the stealing of money through forged checks has become quite common. People making off with somebody else's remittances or withdrawing somebody else's money through forged signatures has become a common phenomenon. Such episodes are taking place when modern technology, especially computers, is being used to control the activities of banks at various levels. Now the question arises as to why this increasing tendency towards dishonesty, despite heavy expenditure and effort, has not been stemmed.

More than 10 years ago the banking system underwent an unprecedented expansion. Events that unfolded after the nationalization of banks during the Bhutto regime can be summarized as follows:

Prior to the nationalization of banks, the way the Banking Control Department and the Inspection Department of the State Bank controlled the activities of the banks was very effective. Consequently, the banks and their personnel remained on their best behavior and reports of any misdeeds were very rare.

Bhutto wanted to grind his own political ax, but as long as the State Bank of Pakistan existed as an independent institution, he would have been unable to do so. Therefore, he promulgated the Pakistan Banking Notice and organized the Banking Council. The apparent function of the Banking Council was to promote coordination between the State Bank and the national banks, but in effect the activities of the national banks now began to be haphazardly controlled by the State Bank and the Banking Council. The banks now became doubly answerable to both the State Bank and the Banking Council. As a consequence of this duplicity and two-sided policy, the whole structure suffered disorganization and the administrative control of the State Bank over the national banks began to disintegrate.

During the Bhutto regime, the expansion of banks took place on political grounds. There was such a haphazard opening of branches in every village and hamlet that their administrative efficiency was affected. During this period, many political appointments in the banking system were made on the basis of political recommendations. Consequently, very few able people could enter financial institutions. Because of the increase in the number of branches, many young and inexperienced people were appointed as managers who had overnight fallen victims to greed and luxurious living. Their life beyond their means led them to making money through unfair means.

The interference by the unions has also impaired the banking structure to a great extent. After the nationalization, the spirit of service diminished in the banking industry. Bank employees regard their work as "government work," and being under union protection, they often shirk from work. This is a serious problem, especially since most of the time of the government is spent in dealing with union demands.

Because of a big fraud in the Domestic Finance Corporation, and because justice has not been meted out fully to the culprits, dishonest employees of the banks have been emboldened. Even when the culprits have been apprehended, the government has been slow to hand out justice, and the investigation has not been carried out at all levels, even when initiated by the government.

Absence of the fear of God and an artificial life full of pomp have caused the banks to be confronted with such a situation. Many of our national banks have faced this situation very courageously. Their resources have been greatly affected because of the opening of innumerable branches of foreign banks. In spite of this, our banks are rendering valuable service. But there is an unavoidable need for the eradication of fraud. The matter needs to be considered at the national level soon. The following are some suggestions for the people in power:

To make the organization of the State Bank more effective, the need for the existence of the Pakistan Banking Council should be reviewed. Since it creates a situation of "dual control," we recommend that it be terminated.

To establish a better liaison with the State Bank, the number of members appointed by the State Bank to the boards of the national banks should be increased. This policy, in addition to establishing better relations between the two, will provide better representation of the State Bank in certain branches of the National Bank.

Experience shows that the impartial investigation of its accused personnel cannot be done by the bank itself. Personal likes and dislikes for certain individuals may influence judgment. Union intervention may affect the evidence and influence the witnesses. Therefore, it is advisable to employ the services of former or retired bankers who would report their findings directly to the management of the bank concerned.

As the Banking Judge is appointed to recover bank money, similarly, at every district headquarters, banking courts should be set up. These courts should be manned by former bankers. They would act not only as effective and impartial judges, but their very existence would curb unfair banking practices.

Experience and integrity should be the prerequisite in the appointment of branch managers. A minimum of 10 years experience should be required.

Reputation and family background of the people to be appointed as managers and treasurers should be considered in any case.

The number of branch offices in small communities should be curtailed proportionately.

There should be a constant vigil on bank activities.

For accounts that become dormant for a period of up to 3 months, confirmation should be done on a zonal, regional and circle level. It should not be done at the branch level.

Surprise inspection of the branches before 9 am for cash on hand and mortgage goods in the warehouses should be strictly enforced. Inspectors should be changed periodically.

The appointment of personnel in the external banks by the State Bank may no longer be necessary.

The banking service should be declared an "essential service" according to the martial law and be purged of unionism.

The obtaining of a "No Objection Certificate" from the head office on the part of high-ranking bank officials should be made mandatory for travel abroad.

In addition, we suggest that the decision-makers of the State Bank and the national banks get together and find solutions to the malpractices so that our national banking industry will not suffer.

9859

CSO: 4203/83

POSSIBILITIES OF GROWING COTTON IN BALUCHISTAN DISCUSSED

Karachi DAWN in English 11 Aug 81 p 7

[Editorial: "Cotton or Maize?"]

[Text] **T**HE Pakistan Central Cotton Committee is currently looking into the possibilities of growing cotton in Baluchistan, in which both the provincial and central governments are interested. The main reason for this interest is the fact that availability of land for sowing cotton elsewhere is shrinking and, in fact, certain major cotton growing areas have reported that increasing salinity and waterlogging have eroded land under the crop. Attention has, therefore, been turned towards Baluchistan which has an enormous area lying barren — there just isn't any water for agricultural purposes. Even the much-vaunted Hub Dam has been a never ending project. Despite this, the PCCC is already experimenting with different varieties of cotton, presumably in areas where there is a fair prospect of water for cultivation purposes.

Although this concern for the cotton crop is laudable, it does appear to be somewhat at variance with the needs of the province. Baluchistan is a food deficit area, though it produces fruit and vegetables in abundance. In the circum-

stances it might be more logical to give greater heed to growing more food crops in Baluchistan, rather than cash crops like cotton. Wherever water in sufficient quantities is available the first attempt should be to put in food crops and only after a large quantity in relation to the province's needs is being produced should thought be given to cash crops. In this connection it would be pertinent to point out that food crops most suitable for the Baluchistan environment — those giving maximum output for a given amount of water should be chosen. On the face of it this may appear axiomatic, but unfortunately in practice this is not always the case.

Although only intensive research can determine the best crops for Baluchistan — and other arid areas also incidentally — one crop that has a strong claim is maize. A hardy crop which can withstand a wide range of climates and needs modest quantities of water, it has been for some reason ignored in this country. The fact that people are not fond of maize flour is only part of the reason, for there are sev-

eral other profitable uses for it. In the first place tastes can be changed, if in no other way than by blending maize and wheat flour in suitable proportions. Apart from consumption in this form maize is also a very useful oilseed, so that increased production can help reduce the edible oil crisis. Then there is always the possibility of export, of course. While examining the question of planting maize over large areas in Baluchistan, its prospects in the rest of the country should also be considered. At the moment NWFP and Punjab grow almost all the maize in the country, with Sind producing some: the total in 1978-79 was about 800,000 tonnes. This can be increased significantly, without disturbing the present crop pattern, by planting on marginal lands or bringing in arid lands such as in Baluchistan under cultivation. NWFP had recently announced the intention of setting up a Maize Board, but what is really needed is an agency of this nature for the entire country, because the food value and commercial importance of this crop and the potential present in the country merits it.

RISE IN POULTRY, MILK, MEAT PRODUCTION

Karachi DAWN in English 11 Aug 81 p 4

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Aug 10: Significant rise has been registered in the production of milk, meat and poultry, it was officially stated here yesterday.

Total milk production in the country has increased from 7.758 million tons in 1972 to 9.014 million tons in 1980 showing an increase of 2.09 per cent which indicates that per capita availability of 90 litres of milk per year in Pakistan is among the highest in the regional countries. By comparison the per capita availability in India is only 39.4 litres per year. The recommended quantity of milk per person per day by WHO/FAO is 250 GMS or 91.25 litres per person per year, and this is close to our present day per capita availability.

MEAT

The meat production has also shown an upward rise to the tune of 5.61 per cent per annum. From 568,000 tons in 1972 it has increased to 823,000 tons in 1980.

The livestock population has shown satisfactory growth in fact sheep and goat production has been of the order of 8.4 per cent and 8.6 per cent per annum respectively. The number of buffaloes has increased from 8.2 million to 11.5 million, cattle from 16.7 million to 15.9 million, sheep from 12.4 million to 26.2 million and goat from 10.0 million to 30.2 million.

There has been a highly dynamic growth in the poultry sector during the past three years. It has maintained a growth rate of 30 per cent per annum.

Though population growth has outpaced the growth of milk production and that too in urban cen-

tres but growth and availability of meat (beef, mutton, poultry) and eggs has been significantly higher than population growth. The distortions in demand and supply are mainly due to the un-organised marketing of livestock products and affluence in certain segments of our society.

The performance of Livestock Research Institute, Bahadurnagar has recently been evaluated in a tripartite review, and has generally been commended for its approach methodology and achievements.

This research station has made an outstanding contribution in the disciplines of selective breeding, and animal nutrition. The work has not remained confined to the institute, but has been extended to the field and farmers. The age of maturity of heifers has been reduced from 30 months to 18 months; milk production has been improved by 50 per cent, at institute level and by 100 per cent in the non-descript cattle of farmers.

Various projects under way in various provinces focussing attention on milk and meat production are to accelerate the growth rate, particularly in milk production. It is expected that the per capita availability of milk will improve as these projects/programmes go into full swing.

Besides the Livestock Development Centre, Bahadurnagar, co-ordinated national programme for livestock and dairy development,

and poultry research institutes at Rawalpindi and Karachi are some of the projects undertaken with assistance from UNDP, in order to further develop livestock and dairy production.

Moreover, milk plants have been established at Lahore and Islamabad with world food programme

assistance for the supply of pasteurised milk.

The Asian Development Bank and the World Bank are currently assisting livestock development projects in Baluchistan and the Punjab.—APP

EDITORIAL SCORES EXCESSES FROM CITY GARBAGE TO LIVING STANDARDS

Lahore CHATAN in Urdu 11 May 81 p 5

[Editorial: "Illegal Acquisitions a National Problem"]

[Text] For the last few days, a campaign has been underway in Lahore to end excesses. It was started by the Lahore Municipal Corporation. It is within the authority of the Corporation to stem the excesses but that authority is limited to Lahore. We would like to see a nationwide campaign launched for the purpose. The truth is that law and order and planning are crucial to the meaningful development of a community and a country. Cities, in particular, need law and order and planning, without which progress is meaningless and reforms are fruitless. Plans have been announced by several administrations to make Lahore a beautiful city. But in reality, the ugliness of the city increased. It has spread haphazardly. The sidewalks are turned into inferior bazaars. Wherever they want, people set up ramshackle huts and start a little store; this mars the beauty of the streets and bazaars and obstructs traffic as well. It also adds to city garbage. Mounds of fruit peelings are seen everywhere. We certainly don't mean that people should not pursue a trade to eke out a living. But every trade should be under some regulation. If the entire city is turned into a fruit market and the vendors are allowed to do as they please, the consequences will be more of the same, as can be seen around town. We are not sanguine about the city's campaigns. Periodic campaigns are in themselves an indication that municipal workers have shirked their responsibility. Who doesn't know the stories of the municipal corporation's excesses or shenanigans? We have chosen this subject for commentary because "excesses" is a national issue and without its proper resolution we cannot be called civilized, let alone Islamic people. Those who use their power unjustly are the ones who engage in excesses. The story of our national woes is in reality the story of these excesses. An ordinance has been issued regarding the efficiency, income and standard of living of the employees--how much string-pulling and bribing influences appointments and promotions. Its purpose is to end excesses. Anybody who owns more than his income allows should be regarded as guilty of excesses.

In our national and social affairs, we see various kinds of excesses and outrages. Those who commit excesses on the footpaths, in the bazaars, on the roads are common people, and about the common man it is an irrefutable fact that he is, by nature, a follower. If he would not see such acts being done at the higher level, he should not dare to do them himself. Anyway, our society these days is rampant with excesses and lawbreaking, and we welcome any effort to check these tendencies.

BRIEFS

GOLD SMUGGLING BID THWARTED--Airport Customs thwarted an attempt to bring into Karachi contraband gold weighing 800 tolas worth about Rs 1.6 million, from Dubai on a PIA flight, on Wednesday evening. No arrest was reported until midnight but some crew members of PIA flight PK-214 Catering staff and Ground engineers of the Airline were stated to be under intensive questioning. Customs were reported to have secured some important documents in this connection. The gold was found in two jackets of 400 tolas each secreted in the plane's toilet cavity meant for disposal of waste papers. According to reports Customs Collector, Muhammad Akbar, had formed a special team to keep a vigil on the incoming flights from Dubai, particularly the PIA flights following a tip-off. Last evening, the Dubai flight arrived but the aircraft was parked near the Engineering Gate and not on Bay No. 11 where it was scheduled to come. This change aroused suspicion and the smugglers smelling the danger of being caught dumped the gold in the toilet seeing some senior Customs officers rushing to the plane. Further investigations are continuing. Incidentally, this is the biggest haul of the year--the last haul of gold being of 380 tolas worth Rs. 6 lakh from an unclaimed baggage destined for Bombay in June last. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 14 Aug 81 p 5]

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